



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 31, 1926
THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT
THE Y. M. C. A. MATTER
FACTIONS IN BITTER FIGHT
LABOR POWER IS LIFE
STEEL TRUST MELON

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Market Street

A DISTINGUISHED visitor to San Francisco recently said, "Market Street is the easiest street to reach, and the most difficult to leave, because it is a destination in itself."

No other street expresses the spirit of San Francisco so well as this pulsating main artery, which is recognized as one of the great streets of the world.

Occupying a fitting position of importance on Market Street and indeed one of its landmarks, is The Emporium, also a destination for thousands every day.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

Hale's "Californian"



The 1927 5-tube Receiving Set, which incorporates the latest and best in radio engineering.

Pay
\$9.85

Down

Pay
\$9.85

Monthly

Home installation within our delivery radius included in purchase price.

HALE'S

RADIO SALES DIVISION

Sacramento

SAN FRANCISCO

San Jose

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 298—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market. Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1926

No. 48



The Italian Labor Movement



By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

V. WHY THE REVOLUTION FAILED TO COME OFF.

We have pointed out that in the summer of 1920, all signs seemed to point to a revolution in Italy that would put the representatives of the workers and peasants in control. The mass of the population was dissatisfied with the results of the war and therefore favorably disposed to the idea of change. The government was helpless to check the discontent. In Southern Italy, under the lead of the Catholic People's party the peasants were seizing the land. In Northern Italy the Socialist party, with millions of adherents, had openly declared for the overthrow of capitalism, organization of soviets and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. The trade unions were waging mass strikes and when capitalists refused to keep the factories running and attempted to shut them down, the workers stayed inside and said they would take over the factories and keep up production.

What did the government do to these thousands of Italian workers who, in August, 1920, "took possession of the factories"? Of course, there were elements in Italy that loudly clamored for the soldiers to be called to drive the workers out. But it was not clear that it might not be better for the government to keep the factories running even under workers' control than to have them shut down altogether.

Besides, the Prime Minister at the moment happened to be Giolitti, Italy's foxiest politician. He figured that in the state of the public mind the soldiers might refuse to attack the workers and that attempting to get them to do so might only result in the army going on strike. He shrewdly guessed that if the workers were attacked their anger would be intensified and they would simply take things more completely into their own hands. On the other hand, he concluded that if the workers were left unmolested to try running the factories, they might soon find themselves in rather serious difficulties about getting credit, securing sufficient supplies of raw materials and selling their product; also that they could not in the end succeed unless they were prepared to go the whole way with revolution and seize the government also; but how would they whip up enthusiasm for attacking and taking over a government that was graciously leaving them alone and giving them a perfectly free hand?

Union Leaders More Conservative.

So the crafty Giolitti refused to send any troops against the workers who had seized the factories, but adopted the well-known policy of "watchful waiting." And seldom do the schemes of politicians and statesmen work out so smoothly and successfully as they did for this master schemer. The workers found themselves in a few days up against the very difficulties we have just referred to. Just because the government adopted an apparently friendly attitude and refused to use the army against them, the workers also were inclined to be conciliatory and careful. It was decided, for example, that the trade unions rather than the Socialist party should take charge of the movement, that it was in other words an "economic" rather than a "political" movement, in some such way as the leaders of the British Trade Union

Congress insisted recently that their general strike was purely an economic move and had no constitutional revolutionary implications for the government.

But of course in such a crisis, the leaders of trade unions, accustomed to conducting negotiations for piece-meal gains under the existing system, and inclined not to risk at a single venture what it has taken years to build up, are likely to be more conservative than the leaders of a political party that has always been in opposition and has had no such responsibilities to bear as the trade unions.

Thus it came about that the government was successful, a couple of weeks after the factories had been seized in August, 1920, in inducing the representatives of the trade unions and the employers to begin negotiations with each other. It was agreed that the workers "should be given the right to learn the real state of industries, their technical and financial working, and through works councils emanating from trade unions should take part in the application of regulations, control, employment and dismissal." It was also provided that a joint council of employers and employees should be immediately appointed to work out detailed plans for putting into effect this sharing of the workers in the control of industry at certain points. On September 19, 1920, an agreement embodying these points, and in addition, certain concessions as to wages and working conditions was signed. In about a week—on September 28th, to be exact—it was reported that all the factories that had been "seized" by the workers were evacuated.

Painful Anti-Climax.

In October the Joint Commission of Employers and Employees reported that it could not agree as to how the workers should be given an increased voice in determining the conditions of their work, and so the revolutionary movement of the workers in Italy came to the painful and rather ridiculous anti-climax that Giolitti had apparently foreseen.

Not, of course, that all attempts at revolution were immediately given up, or the movement at once discredited and rendered helpless. Indeed, at the election held in May, 1921, it appeared that the Socialist strength had hardly been reduced at all, in spite of the terrorism then already exercised by the Fascisti at the polls. The Socialist party and the Communist party (by this time a split had taken place) secured a total of 138 deputies in the Italian Parliament at this election as against 156 in the previous parliament. As late as February, 1922, a coalition between the more moderate elements among the Socialists and the more radical elements in the Catholic People's party still seemed possible. On the first of August of that year a general strike against Fascist despotism was attempted by an "Alliance of Labor" containing representatives of the Socialist party, Communists, trade unions and certain non-working class republican elements. But the highest peak had been reached in August, 1920. After that, divisions in the ranks of organized workers increased steadily as did also the strength of the foe destined to wipe out the labor movement almost entirely, namely, Mussolini and his Fascisti.

Now if we ask why the Italian labor movement failed to pull off the revolution successfully, the answer would run somewhat as follows:

1. There was an important element lacking in the revolutionary strategy. The Italian workers definitely wished to take over industry; they had not given enough thought to taking over the government and controlling the army, and it is perfectly certain that under modern conditions no revolution can hope to succeed unless provision is made to control the government and the army as well as the factories. This lack in Italian strategy was probably to some extent due to the syndicate tradition in the Italian labor movement, the tradition that political action is of no importance, only economic or trade union action matters, the state is of no importance and will naturally wither away when the workers hold the factories and produce goods co-operatively through their syndicates.

2. At the critical moment it seems that the nerve of the leaders of the Italian labor movement failed. This was doubtless partly due to the fact that the movement itself was divided, making it doubtful whether it could be depended upon for united action. The Italian Communists were, in August, 1920, still divided on the question of accepting or rejecting the so-called Twenty-one Points by which Moscow claimed complete and effectual control over Communist parties throughout the world. What would have happened in Italy if a united Communist group had been on the ground is a subject for speculation. Back of the failure of nerve of the Italian leaders, however, were some very serious difficulties in the political and economic situation which they confronted.

3. Italy is dependent for food and raw materials on other countries. What assurance was there that hostile capitalist nations would not starve out Italian workers and industries by keeping out food and raw materials if a revolution took place?

4. There has always been a good deal of a division between the industrial north and the agricultural south; would they act together in case of revolution or would internal strife break out?

5. The Roman Catholic Church is very powerful in Italy and has a deep hold on the masses in certain sections. The church might countenance a Catholic People's party and small farmers seizing lands under its inspiration, but it has always been definitely hostile to Socialism. What would be its attitude then, if a proletarian revolution with an avowedly Socialist objective would break out?

6. The attempt at revolution came at a time just

BOSS

THE TAILOR

1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

after the close of the Great War when the spirit of nationalism experienced a great revival in Italy as well as in certain other sections of Europe. But Socialism is international and scoffs at nationalism. We may conjecture whether in some way Socialists might not have set forth their doctrines as making for the true welfare of the nation. It seems at any rate that their failure to do so produced a certain clash between the proletarian and the nationalistic impulses of the people which hindered an effective revolution.

7. It appears that the Italian Socialist leaders had not worked out a definite program for carrying on industry after they should take possession and for restoring normal and orderly conditions in the country. The Socialist movement, therefore, remained to the Italian people a movement of protest, a force making for continued agitation and unrest. But people will endure disorder and chaos just so long and then they will accept practically anybody who promises peace and "normalcy"—as the Republicans in the United States and Mussolini in Italy realized shortly after the Great War had come to an end.

8. Finally, by the end of 1920, a force had gotten under way in Italy capable of challenging the unions, the workers' co-operatives, the proletarian and the peasant parties. That force was Mussolini and his Fascisti and to its dramatic rise we shall turn in the subsequent chapters of this series.

Next time: Mussolini.

CAN PROSPERITY CONTINUE?

Wisdom from the seats of the mighty! Along comes the National City Bank, that largest of banking combinations in the world, and backs up labor in its economic program. In its review of the business year it seeks to confound pessimists who see a slump in 1927 because in some lines the records of last year's amazing finish are not being maintained. Two things have contributed to our rise in prosperity since 1920—making up normal peace-time growth that was retarded by the war, and a great increase in industrial efficiency. The impetus from the first is losing its force, but that derived from the second is inexhaustible, say these financiers. Yet they also point out the wants of the American people are no nearer satisfied than they were a year ago or five years ago, nor is there the slightest prospect that they will be satisfied in the near future. Right

And then they observe: "The secret of continued prosperity is in a fair and even distribution of it." People to satisfy their wants need good wages, and to keep up with the output of American industry they need not only a rising wage level, but more leisure to use up the enormous output of industry. Better homes, better clothes, better cars, better food can be bought with better wages. More than that, industry needs the five-day week where efficiency is too great to give steady employment and a stable market. Labor believes in co-operation for the nation's continued prosperity. When capital continues to take more than its share it imperils the future of all.

A GOOD YEAR AHEAD.

By William Green.

While no one can foretell the future with certainty, the conditions are strongly indicative that 1927 will be as good if not a better year than 1926. Many of our industries have made real progress in developing production policies and methods that sustain prosperity.

Our trade union movement has made a substantial contribution toward making ours a high wage country and demonstrating that high wages are compatible with low unit costs. Our resistance to wage reductions has held a definite influence in shaping industrial policies.

Because wages are high we can do our part in buying the articles industries are turning out in ever increasing quantities. The wage increases for the conductors and trainmen on the Eastern roads and the shopmen on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Canadian National Railroad may reasonably be regarded as indicative of what is to be expected in 1927. The construction industry, which is a key industry, has even now almost as good prospects as last year.

Another favorable indication is the halt that has been called in Communist activities in New York City. So completely has Communist methods been discredited that it will be less easy to impose upon workers in the coming year.

Bituminous coal and textiles have much to do to bring these industries up to average efficiency. It is more than probable that 1927 will bring both these industries opportunities for progress.

Prospects ahead are good and our unions should be planning to keep abreast of this progress.

LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company goes into the New Year on the threshold of its actual business life, doors almost ready to open with the change of calendars, and with the enthusiasm and expectation of the labor movement back of it.

Response to the announcement that stock sales were about to close and that no more stock would be sold after approximately the first of the year, brought rushing responses, among them being:

Hat Finishers' Local Union No. 11, Danbury, Conn., \$4000; Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 28, New York City, \$4000; Photo-Engravers' Local Union No. 8, San Francisco, \$4000; Milwaukee Post Office Clerks' Union No. 3, Milwaukee, Wis., \$1000.

More important than any announcement thus far made as showing the rapid progress of the company toward its actual business life was the signing here today of a lease for permanent business headquarters in Washington, D. C. The new offices will be occupied as soon as possible and will afford ample accommodations.

The new home of the company will be on Connecticut avenue, in Washington, where a triangle in an exceptionally advantageous location has been secured. The lighting is unusual, with glass on three sides. The terms of the lease are regarded as exceptionally favorable.

There may still be time for those who still wish

stock to secure shares if they act without delay. "It should be borne in mind that once the stock sale is definitely closed no more stock can be had," says an announcement by the company. "Stock must be bought now or it cannot be bought. Those that want stock in this splendid and promising union labor enterprise should act immediately. It is urged that everyone who can do so make immediate reservation of stock so that there may be no regrets later. Unless there is immediate action it will be too late."

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rawls

A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... { SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street.....
1221 Broadway..... Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

WHITTHORNE & SWAN

Can and Do
Undersell

on good, clean,
staple merchandise

MISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND
Formerly Davis' Department Store

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CON-
SISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

HOW TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE.

Once upon a time, according to an old story, a young man went to Socrates, the Greek Philosopher, and said: "Sire, I come to you in search of knowledge. I have heard much about you, and have come a long way to find you. Will you not tell me how I can gain knowledge?"

Socrates said: "Follow me."

The youth followed Socrates to a body of water and was surprised to see him wade into it up to his waist. He followed him and Socrates grasped him by the arm and head and thrust his head

under the water. He held him there until it seemed the youth would surely perish. He dragged him to the shore and waited for the youth to catch his breath; then said: "My boy, what did you most desire when I held your head under the water?"

The youth replied: "Air."

Socrates said: "Go your way and remember that when you want knowledge as much as you wanted air when you were under that water, you will get it."—Tom Dreier, in *Forbes Magazine*.

CROSSING CAR TRACKS.

Driving across car tracks at a slight angle when possible, the California State Automobile Association points out, saves springs and minimizes heavy jolts of the car.

AVOIDING GLASS.

Free the clutch and let your car coast over glass on the roadway, if you cannot drive around it, advises the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association, as this decreases the chances of cutting tires.



An opportunity for Savings Depositors to share in the profits of the bank.

Deposits made up to and including January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

Call in person or mail in your start on a Savings Account now.

BANKING HOURS

Early and late windows operated from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Regular banking hours daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Saturday evenings, 6 to 8.

Member of the Federal Reserve System.

Under United States Government supervision and backed by the combined resources of the Brotherhood financial organization.

Depository for the State of California and the City and County of San Francisco.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Open daily from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock.

**BROTHERHOOD
NATIONAL BANK**

O'FARRELL at MARKET
SAN FRANCISCO

THE Y. M. C. A. MATTER.

We have received the following communication from General Secretary Richard R. Perkins of the San Francisco branch of the association. The two letters are self-explanatory and are here given in full:

"December 22, 1926.

"Mr. James Mullen, Editor,

"The Labor Clarion,

"16th and Capp Sts., San Francisco.

"Dear Mr. Mullen:

"I noted your recent editorial in the Labor Clarion concerning the recent happenings in Detroit.

"It had hardly occurred to me that labor would think this represented the attitude of the Y. M. C. A. generally, although the happening itself was so miserably unfortunate that almost any conclusion might be reached by any on the outside.

"I am sending to you a copy sent me by former Governor William E. Sweet of Colorado, the original of which was sent to the president of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. This is only one of a great number of evidences of hearty resentment against a fully unwarranted attempt at intimidation. While the whole occurrence has hurt, the ultimate reaction will probably benefit everyone concerned.

"Very sincerely yours,

"RICHARD R. PERKINS,

"General Secretary."

"Denver, Colorado,

"October 25, 1926.

"Mr. C. B. Van Dusen,

"President, Detroit Y. M. C. A.,

"Detroit, Michigan.

"Dear Mr. Van Dusen:

"I am in receipt of a statement of the Detroit situation representing the Association's side of the controversy with the American Federation of Labor growing out of the fact that Mr. Green was requested not to fulfill an engagement with the association.

"I am listed in this statement among those who have recently addressed your Sunday afternoon meetings, which list was published to prove your advocacy of free speech, therefore, I hope you will permit me to make a few comments upon your statement.

"Based upon the facts as stated by you, the association in my judgment did not take a 'strictly neutral position.' It refused to hear Mr. Green and by no subtlety of reasoning under the facts as disclosed by you can this be taken as a neutral position. Strict neutrality would have required that you hear Mr. Green and on the following Sunday hear the opposing side. No doubt the association argued that it would refuse both sides the floor, but it could not do this and observe strict neutrality, because at the present time the open shop prevails in Detroit and to refuse the proponents of organized labor a chance to speak was to endorse the status quo of the question at issue. The organized business interests are in the saddle and will brook no interference from either the association or the church.

"When will the Christian church and Christian institutions realize that they cannot continually back the capitalistic class and retain the respect and good-will of the workers? When will they learn that capital cannot always be right and the workers always wrong? Just as America found that its plea of 'strict neutrality' in the late war was a farce and a sham, because it was not practicing neutrality, so will the church find that to cast continually its lot with the possessing group under the plea of neutrality is thoroughly inconsistent with its Christian teaching.

"Your invitation to Mr. Green was recalled because you felt it was not fitting that he should

speak at your Sunday afternoon meeting on a 'purely economic question.' Any question involving justice is not a 'purely economic question.' The possessing class, the employers, are wrong when they say that the questions of wages, hours and conditions are 'purely economic' questions. They are social as well as economic.

"The episode at Detroit is not without a lesson to the associations of the country. Henceforth, I think they will be slow to accept the dictation of Chambers of Commerce and business associations on debatable questions affecting social relations simply because these business men by their large gifts make possible the association buildings. Better that the buildings should never be built than that our associations should sell themselves to this class.

"It is my opinion that the Detroit association, while it has been putting on a very broad and liberal program, failed at a crucial moment.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) WILLIAM E. SWEET."

COURTEOUS LAWMAKERS.

(House proceedings. From Congressional Record, December 16th.)

The Chairman: "Will the gentleman from Texas please be in order."

Mr. Connally of Texas: "The gentleman from Texas is in order. The gentleman from Iowa has yielded to me."

The Chairman: "The Chair was making a statement."

Mr. Connally of Texas: "I beg the Chair's pardon. If the Chair would speak loud enough for the rest of us to hear him, we might observe a little more deference to the Chair. I was unaware that the Chair had interrupted."

The Chairman: "The Chair was not interrupting. The Chairman was calling the attention of the members of the House to the request of the gentleman from Iowa that he be not interrupted."

Mr. Connally of Texas: "I thank the Chair for his observance."

The Chairman: "It is perfectly all right with the Chair if the gentleman from Iowa desires to yield, but he addressed the Chair at the opening of his statement and said he would not like to be interrupted until he completed his statement. The Chair is trying to observe the rights of the gentleman from Iowa."

Mr. Connally of Texas: "I supposed that the gentleman from Iowa, after he started his speech, was in possession of all of his mental ability and able to take care of himself, and did not require the guardianship of the Chairman of the committee to prevent other gentlemen from interrupting him. I took it that he was a free, moral and intellectual agent, able to take care of himself."

EMPLOYMENT SHARKS.

Protection of workers' lives and opposition to employment sharks who fleece out-of-works feature the annual report of West Virginia Commissioner of Labor Jarrett. He made these recommendations:

Authorizing the Commissioner of Labor to adopt safety codes relating to machinery, boilers, elevators and any other device, place or equipment of a hazardous nature.

The passage of a law to broaden the activities of the employment service that additional offices may be established in other industrial centers of the state, and also to give the bureau supervision over private employment agencies.

Limiting hours of work for women in factories, restaurants, mercantile establishments, mills and workshops.

Requiring first aid kits in factories.

Empower the Commissioner of Labor to inspect the scaffolding, temporary flooring and hoists of buildings two or more stories in height which are under construction.

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

new A WASHPROOF
OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
47 1/2% stronger - 41 1/2% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

For Sale by

Abramson & Lerer.....	168 Third St.
Arata & Lagomarsino.....	3386 Mission St.
M. S. Baglalup.....	485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Brazil & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimera.....	418 Courtland Ave.
A. Esmlol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	3321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
W. Pahl.....	3906 Third St.
Petersen Bros.....	628 20th St.
George Price.....	19 Embarcadero
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
Winchester Clothing Co.....	66 Third St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1926

Assets.....	\$109,430,478.72
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,400,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$557,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

FACTIONS IN BITTER FIGHT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Bitter internal warfare has been renewed in the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union following the publication of charges by the international executive board of Communist intrigue as the cause of the disastrous strike in the cloak and suit industry in which the union spent more than \$3,000,000.

Twenty thousand locked-out workers are clamoring for the international to step in to settle the strike so they may work after having lost a season through ill-starred leadership of their valiant efforts for the 40-hour week and stabilized employment.

International Takes Charge.

As a result the international has taken charge of the strike, the board directing as an emergency measure that four Communist leaders of the local joint board be ousted. A provisional joint board has been organized by President Sigman to take charge of the affairs of seven unions affiliated in the old board.

Early peace in the cloak industry was forecast 24 hours after the international took charge. Arbitration between the union and contractors was agreed upon which sent 8000 locked-out workers back to the shops.

To offset this result, Communists staged a riot in front of the office of the Jewish Daily Forward, which has been supporting the international.

Bitter defiance was voiced by the local leaders who refuse to be removed and who remain in possession of the \$400,000 joint board building and of the local union's property. Request for books, records, securities, moneys and all other property has been refused and a long legal battle is in prospect while industrial war continues in the shops.

Factions Come to Blows.

The right and left wing factions of the union have come to blows in mass meetings, the defeated members leaving to attend hall meetings of their own. A thousand cloakmakers, penniless and starving after their long futile strike under the red banners of Moscow, have appeared at union headquarters pleading with international leaders to assume charge of the situation.

Anti-Communists were refused admission to the mass meeting of the Pressers' union. A battle ensued and the barred-out union members organized a meeting of their own at which they carried President Sigman on their shoulders and pledged loyalty to the union in its fights against Communist wreckers.

The strike was begun when negotiations with the employers was still possible "not to win concessions and better conditions, but to please the Communist politicians under whose heel they have been all the time," was the description given the ousted leaders by the international board.

All Needle Trades Involved.

The entire needle trades movement, embracing 150,000 workers in this city, the garment center of the nation, is involved in the upheaval. A committee to protect the trade unions has been formed of all branches of the industry to assist the international win its mortal combat with the Communists.

Last spring the contest was begun with an attempt by the international to oust 30 officials of a local union that had swung Communist. A counter measure adopted by the opposition resulted in all dues paying being stopped by a majority of 35,000 union members. Since then the fruits of the Communist leadership being evident, it is expected the international will have better support in its fight.

Red Organization Effective.

The Communists have an effective organization. Adherents who belong to other unions respond

to call and gather for demonstrations against any particular union leader or union. Such a rally in front of the international's headquarters saw butchers, bakers, men's clothing workers, leather workers and many other affiliated with the Communists, shouting and jeering the union's leadership. Acting on President Green's advice to rout out the destructive element, the union leaders are apparently taking firm measures.

LABOR POWER IS LIFE.

A secret executive committee of a self-styled Citizens' Committee in Cleveland is circulating an "expose of the labor monopoly" in the building industry of that city.

The Citizens' Committee favors the anti-union shop—it wants individual bargaining and to pit one job seeker against another. This is also favored by every financial rigger, real estate promoter, building material profiteer, rent racker and others who consider 300 or 400 per cent a "fair" return on their investment.

These extortioners cannot step outside their own lives. The psychology is "sell" and "profit." They talk of "buying labor," as though it were a thing to be hawked in the market place. "Monopoly" is their elemental instinct.

Those who talk of a "labor monopoly" cling to the serf ideal they have dressed up with catch phrases, like the "open" shop and the "American plan." They can't conceive of a doctrine so daring as freedom for workers. Therein lies their opposition to trade unionism.

The power to labor cannot be separated from life. To labor is not an automatic process—one must have memory, understanding and will.

These faculties are only inherent in man. Thus labor power—life itself—differs from a lumber mill, a steam shovel, an electric crane, a bag of cement or other commodities.

Man owns his labor power because he owns himself. It cannot be separated from him. He may discuss work conditions with an employer, but if he is denied the last word, or if he accepts employment under duress, he is not a free man.

To approximate the Declaration of Independence he must be permitted to withhold his labor power or to associate with others to labor under conditions satisfactory to them.

A man can monopolize a commodity, but not life. When he talks of a "labor monopoly," he acknowledges he retains the serf ideal.

The difference between the free man and the serf is that the free man can labor or refuse to labor, as suits his will.

Fine spun legalisms and the sophistries of profit-seekers cannot dilute this American fundamental.

The worst enemy of the union label is the trade unionist who neglects it.

WILL PROBE BAKERY MERGER.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has appointed a sub-committee to probe the bread trust. The committee will also investigate the charge that the Federal District Court at Baltimore dismissed a complaint against the Continental Baking Corporation when it was informed that the Federal Trade Commission was prosecuting a similar case against the Continental. It is now known that the commission dropped its case and so notified the Department of Justice a few hours before the case was placed before the Baltimore court. The government failed to acquaint the court with the fact that the complaint was dropped.

The investigation was proposed by Senator La Follette.

EYEGLASSES
FINEST QUALITY ONLY
VERY REASONABLE PRICE
Including Complete Modern Examination
E. DAVID DEVINCENZI 2314 Mission near 19th
Upstairs

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET
Phone Market 7600

COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market. **CARHARTT OVERALLS**

REDLICK-NEWMAN & CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

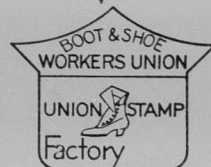
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1926

"Step by step the longest march
Can be won; can be won.
Single stones will form an arch
One by one, one by one.

"And by union, what we will
Can be accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill,
Singly none, singly none."

The organized workers seek no unfair advantage over anyone, employer or employee, but they have brought themselves together in unions for the purpose of getting justice from all sources with which they come in contact and seeing to it that no one, employer or employee, gets an unfair advantage over them. They know that as individuals in the present industrial establishment they would be unable to protect themselves or anybody else and they invite all wage workers to look the situation over and see things as they actually exist and then join themselves with the organization of their craft. All workers ought to be in unions and so long as there are those who remain on the outside no worker is fully capable of protecting himself against the greed of the selfish.

Tomorrow a new year begins and it ought to be the determination of every member of a union to devote a little time and attention to the organization in order that its progress may be more substantial and faster. It is idle for any member to say that he is not in a position to be of some service to his organization and his fellow unionists, because there is plenty to be done along lines that any member is capable of following. Even if one does nothing more than attend meetings he can be helpful by his presence offering encouragement to those who do the real work. Attendance at meetings will indicate that there is some interest in what is being done and that the membership is alive and appreciative of the activities of the officers and committees. Start the new year by attending meetings and taking an interest in the union that does so much to promote your interests. You at least owe this much to the organization.

Surtaxes Should be Restored

The Revenue Act of 1926 reduced surtaxes materially.

During the calendar year 1922 persons receiving a net income of over \$3000, received an aggregate net income of \$12,304,579,757, and paid income taxes—normal and surtaxes—\$812,999,846.

During the calendar year 1924 persons with incomes of over \$3000 received an aggregate net income of \$16,579,080,378, but paid in all, income taxes only \$683,480,083. With \$4,274,500,621 more income they paid \$129,519,763 less taxes.

The total income in 1924 of the 47,061 persons receiving a net income of \$25,000 or over was \$4,553,420,561, of which 51.4%, or over half, was from property, that is unearned.

The net income in 1924 of the 774 persons receiving a net income of over \$300,000, was \$578,596,761, the average net income being \$747,541, of which on an average \$440,014 was from property and \$307,528 was from "personal industry."

Seventy-five persons in 1924 received a total income of \$190,337,268, an average of \$2,537,830, of which the average income from "personal industry" was \$923,027, and from property \$1,614,801. Income from property was, in 1924, 45.72% of incomes of \$25,000 to \$50,000, increasing to 63.63% nearly two-thirds of incomes of \$1,000,000 and over.

The Revenue Act of 1926 reduced surtaxes from a maximum of 40% on the net excess of \$500,000 to 20% on the net excess of \$100,000. The Republican majority refuses to reduce taxes on consumption and to increase them on property income. It won't ever give a hearing on this. Guess why!

* * *

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the interest payments on the national debt amounted to \$831,469,206. The total receipts from foreign nations on account of interest and principal of loans we made their governments was \$165,260,000.

We seem prosperous now because:—

People buy more under the installment plan. We loan foreign countries about \$1,000,000,000 a year. The expansion of bank credits from 1922 to 1926 was \$2,600,000,000 greater than while we were at war. Farmers last year earned 4.6% on capital invested in farming. It can't last. We are in a fool's paradise. Pay the debt now.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the Federal Government collected \$607,747,612 in consumption or nuisance taxes, on tobacco, automobiles and trucks, admissions, etc. Such taxes are usually doubled before they reach the ultimate consumer, the farmer, wage earner and little business man. During the last fiscal year they cost the American people at least \$1,200,000,000—about one-fiftieth of the total national income. Most of these taxes were paid by persons with an income of less than \$3000. They are entitled to rebate of taxes by the repeal of these nuisance taxes. That would increase consumption of goods.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"Washington must have beautiful parks and public grounds and buildings of beauty as well as utility. The United States will have in the not far-distant future 200,000,000 of people, and at the end of a hundred years its population will number several hundred millions. A nation as powerful as this is expected to have as its capital a city of beauty; and a republic such as this should have buildings that express the ideals and aspirations of a great democracy."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

A benefit entertainment for the aid of the striking cloakmakers of New York and other centers of the garment-making industry has been planned by the Cloakmakers' Relief Conference of San Francisco to take place at Scottish Rite Auditorium, Sutter street and Van Ness avenue, on the evening of January 7th. The committee of arrangements announces the engagement of a variety of talent for the occasion, including a Russian orchestra and leading musical artists under the direction of Harriet Wilson of the International Institute of Music.

Now is the winter of our discontent—and so we look to the prophets. January brings them, every year. Shall we have prosperity? Shall we have depression? We shall have, largely, what we make collectively. Optimists and those who prefer to say the pleasant thing predict a year better, materially, than 1926. Truthfully, that, in most important lines, does not seem probable. Important indications tend to show a possible letting down to some degree. But if industry is wise, it will pay the highest possible wages so as to keep the tide of products flowing as rapidly as possible. Industry can make our relative prosperity even better, if it will. But whether it will—aye, there's the rub, the rub a dub, dub!

"There is nothing so characteristic of a tyrannous government as a horde of spies. The spy system was the corroding thing that ate into the heart of the liberties of France. It was Fouche and those he employed that gave the blackest shade to the tyranny of the Bourbons and their successors. It is as obnoxious to human liberty as leprosy is to the healthy flesh of man; it is as destructive of republican institutions as is perjury to the administration of justice; it is as damning a thing as has ever been fastened upon any people, free or slave."—Senator James A. Reed of Missouri.

It develops that Senator Smith of Illinois, whose seat in the United States Senate is being contested because of the vast amount of money expended in accomplishing the election, had the endorsement and active support of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League in spite of the fact that another candidate was a pronounced and outspoken dry. It also seems that the League in that State supported Smith because its officers believed he had a better chance to be elected than had the real dry candidate. How much money the League spent in Smith's behalf has not yet been brought out, but light will probably be thrown on the subject during the investigation of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The prohibitionists do some strange things other than advocating the absurd doctrine to which they are committed.

WIT AT RANDOM

Judge—"Did you know that that street was a one-way traffic street?"

Negro—"Yasser, Judge, and I was just going one way."

Judge—"Dismissed."—F. W. King.

A beautiful young widow sat in her deck chair in the stern, and near her sat a very handsome man. The widow's daughter, a cute little girl of four or five years, crossed over to the man and said:

"What's your name?"

"Herkimer Wilkinson," was the reply.

"Is you married?"

"No; I'm a bachelor."

The child turned to her mother and said:

"What else did you tell me to ask him, mama?"

"Yes, I can give you a job. You can gather the eggs for me if you are sure you won't steal any."

"Youse can trust me wid anything, lady. I was manager of a bath house for fifteen years an' never took a bath."—Judge.

To avoid chartering a special car to ship two hundred pounds of limberger cheese, a manufacturer packed it in a rough, oblong box and checked it as a corpse. At the first stop he went ahead to the baggage car to see that there was no trouble. He stood by the box in a disconsolate attitude and shaded his eyes with his hand. The baggageman was sympathetic. "A relative?" he asked.

"Yes, it's my brother."

"Well, you have one consolation. He's dead, all right."

Office Boy—"My brother has a gold medal for running five miles, an' one for ten miles; a silver medal for swimming; two cups for wrestling, an' badges for boxing an' rowing!"

"He must be a wonderful athlete."

"He's no athlete at all. He keeps a pawnshop."—Good Hardware.

A live-wire salesman rushed up to the home of a doctor in a small village about 3 a. m. and asked him to come at once to a distant town.

The doctor cranked his flivver and they drove furiously to their destination.

Upon their arrival the salesman asked, "How much is your fee, doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician, in surprise.

"Here you are," said the salesman, handing over the money, "the blamed garage keeper wanted \$15 to drive me over when I missed my train."—Keystone Motorist.

The grocer had just put a new boy to work, and among the other instructions was this:

"If you don't happen to have what a customer wants, suggest something else as nearly like it as possible.

Soon a woman came into the store and asked the boy, "Have you any fresh green stuff today?"

"No, ma'am," answered the boy, "but we have some nice bluing."—Forbes Magazine.

The Maid—"Yes, sir, your suitcase looked so untidy with all those old labels on it from Japan and America and Egypt and Africa that I thought I'd clean them all off."—The Passing Show.

Nightie—"The secret of good health is onion eating."

Nite—"But how can onion eating be kept a secret?"—Cornell Widow.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

A new year comes. Makers of calendars live upon the changing of years. Everybody gets a new calendar. Some buy 'em, some get them as gifts. The fellow on the park bench gets his from the date line on the newspaper left there by some one else. And there are parts of the world where the calendar as we know it is no good at all. But those parts are fewer and smaller than of yore. Calendars were made by religious men. They are changed by business, mostly. There is an organization that is trying to build a perpetual calendar on scientific lines. Some day it may come into use.

* * *

Anyway, a new year dawns. All dead things are quickly swept aside, be they men or calendars, kings or paupers. The human race has little use for the junk of existence. That which is dead is junk. The king is dead; long live the king. Life is the thing. So, we poor mortals, here for a flickering moment at best, cling to life, fight for it, bite and claw and struggle through it, killing in order that we may live. We'll laugh at the passing of 1926. It's dead; kick it away. We'll smile like a lot of coquettes at 1927, hoping to wheedle fortune out of it.

* * *

So life goes on in its endless series of cycles within its one grand cycle. The physical and material things bloom, flourish, fade, die and decay. That which is dead physically is soon forgotten. Often it is wished out of the way before it is out of the way. One thing lasts—an idea. He who can put into the world a real idea gives to the world something that has life to span generation after generation.

* * *

We still quote Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes. We do not forget Peter and Paul, though some manifest their memory merely by robbing one to pay the other. We do not forget the ideas that were left by Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Washington. Nor will we forget the ideas left by Woodrow Wilson and Samuel Gompers. The heroes and scholars and teachers of the world live on, not because they passed through this vale in physical form, but because from their brains came immortal ideas. Even the men who had bad ideas are remembered, if their bad ideas were striking enough. Judas fell victim to an idea so bad that it still persists as typifying that which is most base. Nero had the idea that he would fiddle—the idea of ignorant arrogance persists.

* * *

Millions of human beings plod through the world with some ray of light and hope and aspiration in their souls just because there have been men who have put into the world great ideas. Men read their Bibles and gather comfort. Men read the words of Lincoln and find hope. From the ideas of others the millions find the courage to face adversity, and frequently the strength to conquer it. Ideas are immortal. They may be for a time forgotten, or by some forgotten, but they cannot be killed and made to become dust. As the race treasures the fine ideas that have come from the minds of men, so it improves itself and makes for itself each year a year more filled with life and freedom.

THE STORY OF WORKERS' EDUCATION.

By Harold Coy,

Instructor in Labor Journalism, Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas.

I. Education a Prize, Not a Gift.

"The more a shepherd, a plowman, or any other peasant knows of the world, and the things that are foreign to his labor or employment, the less fit he'll be to go through the fatigues and hardships of it with cheerfulness and content."

These words, written by Bernard de Mandeville 150 years ago, express the attitude which for centuries was taken by the governing classes toward the education of workers and their children.

The "ins" have never liked the idea of educating the "outs." In Czarist Russia men and women were sent to Siberia for teaching the peasants to read and write; but even in enlightened England and America the right to learn has only been won by a long and hard fight. Bernard Shaw says: "It must never be forgotten that education is such a dangerous thing that it is very doubtful whether the invention of printing would have been tolerated if more than a few people had been able to read."

Right here in America free schools have not always been a safe subject for Fourth of July orators to grow sentimental about. John Randolph, speaking to the Virginia Constitutional convention in 1829, voiced a common opinion of the upper classes toward universal education:

"Look at that ragged fellow staggering from the whiskey shop, and see that slattern who has gone to reclaim him; where are their children? Running about ragged, idle, ignorant, fit candidates for the penitentiary. Why is all this so? Ask the man and he will tell you. 'Oh! the government has undertaken to educate our children for us. It has given us a premium for idleness, and I spend on liquor that which I should otherwise be obliged to save to pay for their schooling.'"

To us such arguments sound as ridiculous as will the propaganda of today's "open-shoppers" to our children. But they had their weight in their day, along with the declaration of a United States senator that "the government would never be properly administered until the laboring classes were reduced to a livelihood of herrings and potatoes." Free education was a revolutionary doctrine and those who sponsored its cause were dangerous radicals. Free education found in organized labor one of its few champions; and organized labor has a right to take pride in the fact that it has played an important part in making free education a part of the American tradition.

But the interest of organized labor in education did not stop with the establishment of the public school. To be sure, organized labor for many years thereafter was engaged primarily in the task of organizing the crafts and learning the technique of collective bargaining. But it never forgot that it had been, in a sense, the godfather of American education and so today it is not surprising to read a great deal in the labor press and hear a great deal from labor speakers about workers' education.

What does workers' education—this great move on the part of organized labor—stand for? What challenge does it offer to the established schools of higher learning? What problems have caused labor to turn to its own evening classes, summer schools, and resident labor colleges? Where did the movement receive its inspiration and how were its ideals shaped? In other words, what is the story of workers' education? It is the story of the indomitable will of the producing classes for the better things of life and of their struggle, against great odds, for the tools with which to acquire them.

FAVORITE STUDIES OF UNIONISTS.

The Workers' Education Bureau, indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, reports that the following studies are favorites of organized workers:

Trade Unionism—The aim and functions of workers' organizations.

Economics—Problems which involve wages, prices, cost of living and profits.

History—Facts which indicate how institutions, nations, customs, etc., came into being.

Psychology—Facts which reveal how and why people behave as they do.

General Science—The basis of life and the explanation of natural forces.

Sociology—Political, legal and social movements; group living.

Art—Literature, drama and the creative works of man.

The bureau urges workers to form study groups and select any of the above or other subjects. The bureau will gladly assist these groups on application to its offices, 476 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Have the workers of the Philippine Islands formed trade unions?

A.—There are a number of labor unions in the Philippines which are united regardless of trade divisions into the Democratic Labor Union. The labor organizations are not affiliated with American organized labor.

Q.—Did the last convention of the American Federation of Labor consider the question of crime?

A.—The convention recommended that state federations of labor study the causes leading to crime, means of dealing with problems arising out of or related to crime and secure a scientific penal administration thereof.

Q.—Who is Will R. Boyer?

A.—Secretary-treasurer of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

Q.—What are the "Christian Unions" of European countries?

A.—In many of the continental European countries, where the trade unions are socialistic in aims and policy, a number of the workers are organized in so-called "Christian unions," which are fostered by the churches and are strongly anti-socialistic. They are often called "White" or "Black" unions by the Socialists.

Q.—What is a "joint label"?

A.—A union label placed on a product in the making of which several allied trades or crafts, each nationally and separately organized, have participated. The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is an example of a joint label.

DEATH OF WM. L. PHILLIPS.

Wm. L. Phillips, general vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, died in Dunkirk, N. Y. He was a member of that union for nearly forty years.

STEEL TRUST WAS WRONG.

The Steel Trust's division of \$200,000,000 of its \$700,000,000 profits among stockholders refutes the claim that the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week is necessary. As late as June, 1923, Judge Gary and associate directors of the American Iron and Steel Industries said the twelve-hour day could not be abandoned until "there is a surplus of labor available." But the change was made without having three men for every job. The Steel Trust is a copper-riveted industrial autocrat. Each employee of this corporation must deal with it as an individual. It is honeycombed with spies and informers to acquaint its management with any unrest among workers, yet the men who direct this policy are not immune from the penetration of trade union agitation.

"An' what's your job around here, young feller?" asked a ruralite of an official in a city station. "I'm the train caller," answered the dignitary. "Well, call me one then; I'm in a hurry."—Portsmouth Times.

940 MARKET ST.

Bertillion
LEADING HATTER

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here
any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.
"Use Our Night Service"

Head Office
Market at Mason

Branch
Mission at 23rd

Lachman Bros.

GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
8 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS
MISSION at 16th

*Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,
on the Most Liberal Credit Terms*

FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORES

2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

BLIND CONVICT, BLIND ATTORNEY WIN.

Robert Smith, colored, while serving a five-year term for burglary, was sent from San Quentin to a prison convict labor camp. While at work at the camp, he was injured by an explosion, losing the sight of both eyes. Through his attorney, former Assemblyman Milton L. Schmitt, himself afflicted with blindness, Smith applied to the Industrial Accident Commission for compensation for his injuries.

After a series of hearings, the commission held Smith was an employee of the state highway commission and was, therefore, entitled to the benefits of the workmen's compensation act. Accordingly, an award was issued directing the highway commission to pay Smith \$791.52 for permanent disability and \$7.76 per week for 138 weeks. At the expiration of that period Smith will receive a life pension of \$4.79 per week.

In affirming the award of the commission the supreme court held that inasmuch as convicts employed on state highways are compensated for their services, Smith was an employee of the highway commission and that in enacting the convict highway bill the legislature intended to restore to convicts so employed such limited civil rights as were necessary to create the relationship of master and servant.

This is the first case of its kind in the history of workmen's compensation legislation and the award to Smith means that the state highway commission must compensate all convicts injured in the course of their employment on state highways.

Many years ago, John Liptak lost one of his eyes in a non-industrial accident. July 28, 1924, due to an industrial injury, he lost the sight of his remaining eye. After due process the Industrial Accident Commission, following established precedent, issued an award to Liptak for the loss of the remaining eye, giving him a rating of 26 1/4 per cent. Contending that he was entitled to compensation on the basis of total permanent disability, due to blindness, Liptak appealed to the supreme court and won his case. A rehearing was granted and the supreme court has just issued a decision affirming its original decision in favor of Liptak. Under the original award, Liptak would have received a total of \$2187.15, being normal compensation for the loss of one eye. Under the decision of the supreme court, Liptak, if he lives to his expectancy will receive a total of \$17,941.88. At the time he sustained his last injury, Liptak was employed by the City and County of San Francisco and the insurance carrier was the state compensation insurance fund.

As a result of this decision by the supreme court, it is possible that a number of awards issued by the commission in the past to men losing a remaining eye will have to be revised and the injured workmen given greatly increased compensation. What effect the decision will have on one-eyed men seeking employment is problematical.

FINANCE EXTENDS ITS FRONTIERS.

Observe the doings of the bankers. They took over the Dodge automobile. They took over the National Cash Register. They took over the Victrola. Hereafter finance runs these industries. Other similar cases have been recorded during 1926. It is an important and significant development. The bankers reach for one industry after another. And they are reaching into foreign lands. Skilled propagandists smooth and soothe the public mind. What is all this leading to?

STEEL TRUST MELON.

Wall street enjoyed one of its famous melon cuttings when Steel Trust officials announced a \$200,000,000 Christmas gift to stockholders in the form of a 40 per cent stock dividend. The trust's strong box still holds \$500,000,000 undivided profits.

The stock dividend means that \$200,000,000 in profits are placed in capital account and the trust's capital is increased to that amount by increasing stock. Steel Trust stock has a market value of \$160 a share. If a person owns 100 shares he will receive 40 additional shares, and his \$70 annual interest income per share will be \$90.80.

Insiders hold large blocks of this stock that three years ago sold for as low as \$85 a share. One hundred shares at that price (\$85), together with the present stock dividend, now have a market value of \$22,400.

The Steel Trust's policy is to pile up profits, plough them back into the business and issue stock in an equal amount to stockholders. During this pyramiding of profits wages and hours of employees are not changed until the trust is forced to act through fear of trade unionism or an aroused public opinion that the organized workers develop.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Twenty thousand striking New York City cloak-makers win all demands by award of arbitrators, who condemn Communist leaders for their conduct of long strike; President Sigman of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union hails award as "victory for sane trade union tactics."

Senator Johnson of California makes vigorous attack on speech of Vice-President Dawes advocating return to convention system of nominating candidates for public office.

Senate Judiciary Sub-committee begins investigation of recent combinations of large baking companies.

Thirty workers drown, 30 saved, as launch carrying them from New York City to plant at Edgewater, N. J., sinks in the icy Hudson River; captain of launch arrested on homicide charge.

Three highest awards of the Harmon Foundation in playground beautification contest among 189 communities won by Green Bay, Wis.; La Porte, Ind., and Stillman Valley, Ill., Playground and Recreation Association of America announces.

Miners in Ruhr district of Germany obtain small wage increase through intervention of Labor Arbitration Court.

German trade unions demand that Reichstag repeal all existing legislation by which the extension of working hours beyond eight hours, either by wage agreement, official authorization, arbitral decision or the like, is permitted.

Postpone indefinitely granting of absolute independence to Philippines, but increase their home rule, Col. Carmi A. Thompson urges in report to President on his mission to islands.

Administration of alien property seized during World War subjected to bitter attack in Senate.

Pennsylvania Railroad gives medals to eight employees for heroic services.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad celebrates one hundredth Christmas observed since its organization.

National executive committee of Socialist party decides to erect radio station as memorial to Eugene V. Debs, noted Socialist and labor leader.

Officers of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers accuse members and officers of New York local union of wholesale grafting, in affidavits filed in court action to oust seventeen officers of local union.

Fourteen thousand Belgian diamond cutters win strike for increased pay.

Phil Benedetti

The Florist

2980 16th Street San Francisco
Hemlock 7400

Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.
1680 MARKET STREET
Market and Haight Streets
Branch of 16th Street Restaurant
3027 16th Street

Phone Douglas 2412

25 Years' Experience

Oculists' Prescriptions Filled

GEO. P. MARTIN

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
Office with G. E. Biddell & Co., Kodaks, Etc.
714 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
510 VALENCIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO

JULIUS S. GODEAU

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

MOSES-GETSINGER, INC.

Authorized

SALES *Ford* SERVICE

Visit our New, Up-to-the-Minute Plant
3160 MISSION STREET Phone Atw. 1967

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.
2500 MISSION STREET

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The headquarters staff received so many cards and telegrams of Christmas and New Year's greeting that the mail was thoroughly swamped. Many original and unique as well as beautiful pieces of typography were among the many received. To attempt to describe or enumerate them is impossible. Yet the entire staff wishes to thank its host of friends for their kind remembrances and solicitations. They also received more substantial remembrances for which they are duly grateful to the donors.

Thomas Burton and J. A. Wilcox, who are wintering at Palm Beach, Florida, sent the following message to Secretary Michelson and President Stauffer: "We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Both of us situation holders. Very damp at present." We are unable to decipher from this message whether the gentlemen are damp inwardly or outwardly. However, judging from the stories carried in the daily press southeastern United States is suffering torrential storms at present; therefore we judge the boys had reference to their outward condition.

Charles E. Head & Company, linotype compositors of Seattle, have sent out circular letters stating that the middle of this month some person unknown to them had entered their office and stolen 77 space bands—58 thin and 19 jumbo. If some party should appear in the jurisdiction of No. 21 with an offer to sell part or all of these bands the offer should not only be refused but word given to the losers of these bands. No protection should be offered to a thief, regardless of who he may be.

Philip Johnson, International arbitrator, who has been spending the past few weeks in Spokane, returned to this city during the holidays. Mr. Johnson states that the fifth man to act as arbitrator of the wage scale dispute in that city has been chosen, and both sides are now engaged in preparing their cases.

Harry Jackson, secretary of Sacramento Typographical Union, spent several days in the bay region visiting friends during the holidays.

W. S. Kay of Salinas spent the Christmas holidays visiting relatives in San Francisco.

As an evidence of the goodwill shown our ill and aged members in the Home at Colorado Springs, we herewith present the menu of meals for Christmas day:

Breakfast—Seven-fifteen o'clock. Grapefruit, Puffed Wheat with Cream, Ham and Eggs, Hashed Brown Potatoes, Whole Wheat Muffins with Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Milk and Cocoa.

Dinner—Twelve o'clock noon. Christmas Punch, Consomme Royale, Mixed Sweet Pickles, Celery Hearts, Roast Young Turkey, Oyster Stuffing, Cranberry Jelly, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Early June Peas, Asparagus Tips, Graham and Rye Bread, English Plum Pudding, Hard Sauce, Old Fashioned Mince Pie, Assorted Fruits, Candy, Mixed Nuts, Tea, Coffee, Sweet Cider and Cigars.

Supper—Five-fifteen o'clock. Crab Meat Patties, Tomato Jelly with Mayonnaise Dressing, French Rolls, Longhorn Cheese, Chocolate Sundae, Fruit Cake, Tea, Coffee and Milk.

W. L. Slocum, Chronicle Chapel, departed this week for Grass Valley, where he will spend several days inspecting the property of the mining company in which he is heavily interested, which is near that city.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

New Year's resolutions and aspirations as recorded on the office dictograph:

Milt Dunning—Hope I get this solitaire paid for before she changes her mind.

Larry Zoph—I'd admire to meet Mr. Volstead and learn the workings of his great law.

Clarence Davy—No more of this trying to stop automobiles with my nose.

Bill Leslie—Why Omnipotence manufactured

operators is above comprehension. Still I'll try to live in accord with the S. P. C. A.'s motto: Be kind to dumb animals.

Eddie Haefer—If ever I'm to be a printer I must get 20 acres more of good prune land.

Harvey Bell—Me for a literary career. First, I'll read Shakespeare, especially his masterpiece entitled "Shylock."

Johnny Dow—It's wonderful, this being a printer. See how I've risen in the trade—assistant to assistant.

Bert Coleman—It must be nearly that time of the year when I should get another permanent wave.

Harry Fulton—This year and another one, then I'm through—perhaps.

Bill Hickey—Give thanks we're so near the water and don't have to buy any to drink.

Eddie Porter—One needs strength on this job so I moved to aristocratic Daly City to raise onions on my country estate.

Frank Vaughn—The first hundred years is the hardest. I know because I'm on my second.

Stevie Stevens—I have the fur coat and if somebody'll give me ear muffs I may keep warm in this corner.

Bill Davy—Nearly time for me to hit up the boss for a raise. Gas has gone up a cent.

Chuck Adams—Scotch? That's me henceforth. The gold diggers have worked this mine for the last time.

Charley Reid—I want to make the night force happy so I am putting in a requisition for Chesterfields upholstered in velour.

Bill Clement—Guess I'll have to quit smoking "pills" before they stunt my growth.

Phil Scott—If I had a lantern I could come to work still earlier.

Harry Crotty—Cut out the kidding, you press-room gang. I must maintain my dignity while subbing for the 5 o'clock foreman.

Ed Lowe—Appetite is only a state of mind. Let's try Dr. McCoy's orange juice fast.

George Knell—Let the subs do the work.

Charley Cooper—No more of this "sparing the rod and spoiling the printer."

Harry Bird—I hope the hunters will be careful, for my moniker is a trifle misleading.

Harry Ball—Hope New Year's doesn't come for another year. These celebrations are kinda hard on we old men.

Pop Piersol—Wish I could learn to defend my rights. Somehow I am unable to raise my voice, feeble as it is, in protest when trampled on.

H. K. Miller—When, oh when, is that gold mine gonna start producing gold out of the ground instead of outta my pocket?

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

(Too late for last week)

A. A. Wells departed last week for Los Angeles for a belated vacation, and Thursday "Chet" Martin left for the same city for a stay of two weeks, followed by John Long on Friday. John is only going to Santa Barbara. None of the gentlemen would divulge the attraction to the sunny southland.

A spare tire and rim disappeared from Vic Berry's car, which was parked near the Chronicle a few nights ago. The act was quite expensive, about \$25.

Mining Note.—Although more interest is being shown in gold mining by most men, Willis L. Hall is quietly cashing substantial dividend checks from copper mining stock; nevertheless your humble correspondent is positive that gold mining is much more romantic.



Hemlock 6870

The **EASY** Vacuum Electric WASHER

EASY HOUSEKEEPING SHOP
1097 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO
We Service Washers

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

Union Florist

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET
Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission St.



Ask for

MISSION MERCHANTS COUPON

with every purchase

Mission Street Merchants' Association

Sixteenth to Army Street


The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE


See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

THE SLAVERY OF THE MIND.

A man's mind is enslaved so long as he is content with a mere increase in wages under a precarious wage system. A man's mind is enslaved until he rises in his manhood's might to overturn the entire system by which one man can live upon the toil of other men. The workers must come to see that the man who does not work is deserving of neither admiration nor respect. The world is getting its eyes too wide open to much longer support the loafer and the tramp; whether he loafs in a barroom or in a fashionable club; whether he tramps the railroad ties or the veranda of a fashionable hotel. The working class must quit its cringing supplication for a few cents more a day; it must stand erect and demand the entire produce of its labor; it must refuse to support a single normal man in idleness.—Franklin H. Wentworth.



**Back In
The Fold—**
Our Clothes
Again Bear
the
**Journeyman
Tailors'
Union Label**



Prices Reasonable
Reliable Quality

**Kelleher
& Browne**
The Irish Tailors
716 Market St. near Kearny

**DEMAND THE
UNION LABEL**

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

DIVIDEND NOTICES**Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco**

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California St. (and Branches), San Francisco—For the quarter year ending December 31st, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent** per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 3rd, 1927. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1st, 1927. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1927, will earn interest from January 1st, 1927.

WM. D. NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

BANK OF ITALY, Head Office and San Francisco Branches—For the half-year ending December 31, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1927. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1927. Savings deposits made on the first business day of any month (or on or before the 10th day of January, April, July and October) will earn interest from the first of that month; deposits made after said date will earn interest from the first of the following month. SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 10TH WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

JAMES A. BACIGALUPI, President.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Avenue and Broadway; Columbus Branch, corner Montgomery and Washington Streets—For the half-year ending December 31, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1927. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear interest from January 1, 1927. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1927, will earn interest from January 1, 1927.

A. E. SBARBORO, President.

HUMBOLDT BANK, 783 Market Street, near Fourth; Bush and Montgomery Branch, Mills Building—For the half-year ending December 31, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1927. Dividends not called for bear interest from January 1, 1927. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1927, will earn interest from January 1, 1927.

H. C. KLEVESAHN,
Vice-President and Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth Streets—For the half-year ending December 31, 1926, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of **FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent** per annum will be payable on and after January 1, 1927.

Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1927. Deposits made on or before January 10th will earn interest from January 1st.

DeWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

**Roseland
Ballroom**

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

**BEST
BIGGEST
BRIGHTEST** **SPOT
IN
THE WEST**

Social Dancing Every Night

Quality First

**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

O'Connor & Offutt & Co.

121 Post, between Grant and Kearny

**A Happy and
Prosperous New Year
To One and All**

All our thrift-wise customers will
find it to their interest to watch
our ads and attend the

**ANNUAL JANUARY
SALES and CLEARANCES**

PURSE YIELDED TO EXECUTIVE.

When the House of Representatives created the Committee on Appropriations it surrendered its greatest power into the hands of a few men, declared Congressman Connally in a speech in the House.

This committee, together with the budget law, were passed under the plea of "efficiency," but the Texas lawmaker insisted that the plan has weakened the House and exalted the executive and those whom he controls.

"Whenever you give one great committee the power to handle appropriations, you are giving it control of the purse, and when you give it control of the purse you give it a control almost as great as the control of the sword," Mr. Connally said. "It is the government of the United States.

"Not being content with abdicating most of the power we had in that regard, we passed the budget law. This was a confession that we either did not have the disposition toward economy or that we lacked the power of economy, which was evidence to the country that the Congress was willing to go back on all the records of the past and was willing to abdicate its power and trust to the executive departments and give back to the executive control of the purse, wrung from kings by blood and battle.

"The House should have a committee on the budget. The present system operates as a confession that the Congress of the United States, whose only real power lies in the fact that it has control of the purse, is not capable of exercising that control, but has to have a budget bureau to stand over us with a club to say when and how the Congress shall appropriate money.

"Who legislates? The departments. We have an alien property bill that will come up here soon. I do not know who wrote the bill, but the bill last year was written by the Treasury Department. It is sent down here and it goes through the committee and it comes out of the committee as a committee bill. That sort of thing happens with the committee on foreign affairs, of which I am a member.

"We are called together when the State Department wants us to do something. When is the Committee on the Judiciary called together?—and I am not making any criticism of any particular committee. It is generally when the Department of Justice has something that it wants to put over. That is our system.

"It is a system that we ourselves have created that is destroying the power and the influence of the house. The Senate, jealous of its power, dares now and then to stand up and defy the executive. It dares to stand there and retain the full freedom of its right to debate."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Australia—Wage Increases—In a judgment recently issued by the Second Arbitration Court of the State of Victoria 3300 employees of the Victorian railways received wage increases approximating a total of £10,000 a year.

France—Eight-hour Law—Maintaining that the present method of administering the eight-hour law has resulted in increases of 25 per cent in wages, without any increase in production, the Paris Chamber of Commerce, on November 3, 1926, presented a petition to the government asking for a more reasonable application of the existing eight-hour law of April 23, 1919.

Labor Immigration—Records of the Ministries of Labor and Agriculture for the month of October, 1926, indicate that materially reduced numbers of aliens entered France to work in industrial establishments. The approximate monthly total of alien entrants for that month was 5803, as compared with 10,756 for the previous month.

Germany—Labor Legislation—Included in the

labor legislation which will be submitted to the Reichstag during the present session is a measure, brought in by the labor unions, which demands the repeal of all existing legislation by which the extension of working hours beyond eight hours, either by wage agreement, official authorization, arbitral decision or the like, is permitted. The bill seeks to insure the strict enforcement of the eight-hour day.

Ruhr Miners—Miners in the Ruhr district, after terminating the existing contract and demanding wage increases amounting to between 10 and 15 per cent, which the mines refused to pay, obtained an increase of about 4 per cent, through intervention of the Labor Arbitration Court.

Honduras—Organization Trend—Honduras reports a decided tendency in labor circles to unionize, accompanied by attendant homesteading and colonization movements on the part of the workers.

Nova Scotia—Steel Boom—Large orders for rails needed by various Canadian railways are causing the steel plant at Sydney to enjoy a very prosperous season. More than 2800 steel workers have been engaged and are expected to be retained through to the spring season.

Portugal—Emigration—the tide of emigration from Portugal is said to be constantly swelling, with German, English and French passenger steamers carrying away several hundred Portuguese third-class passengers on each sailing, who are destined, principally, to Brazil.

CHAS. J. LAMMERT DEAD.

Charles J. Lammert, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, died in Lafayette, Ind., after an illness of more than one year. The funeral was held at his home in St. Louis, Mo.

Sally—"Say, Flo, why do you carry your money in your stockings?"

Flo—"Cause it draws interest, dearie."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all Principal Cities in California

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY

TELEPHONE WEST 793



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Now at 1261 Market St., Nr. Hotel Whitcomb

ED. JONES

HARDWARE & TOOL CO.

THE TOOL STORE

TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES

HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Phones: Market 994, Market 995

1261 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Near Eighth Street

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

STATE FUND CUTS BIG REFUND MELON.

Having conducted its competitive business for the year 1926, and having provided for all claims and catastrophe reserves, and made allowances for all other liabilities, the Industrial Accident Commission has announced that the state compensation insurance fund will soon forward refund checks on an average basis of 30 per cent of the premiums paid by its policy holders. Similar refunds were made for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the total of such refunds now aggregating more than \$11,000,000.

The largest refund made by the fund in the last year was to the Shell Oil company, amounting to \$103,000. Other large refunds made were as follows: Pan-American Petroleum Corporation, \$12,000; California Petroleum Corporation, \$14,177; Imperial Irrigation District, \$11,339; Mountain Copper company, \$11,926. In some cases the refunds equal, or exceed, one-half the original premiums as in the case of the City of Stockton which received a total of \$8352. The City of Fresno had a refund of \$3924 and the City of Berkeley \$2674. Equivalently large refunds will be shortly made on the 1926 business of the fund.

During the year 1925 California employers paid to insurance carriers a grand total of \$19,290,570 in compensation insurance premiums. The state fund handled 30.13 per cent of this business, collecting premiums in the sum of \$5,811,317. The fund, having no stockholders to draw dividends, distributes its surplus earnings among its policy holders, proving that a competitive state fund system is the most economical of all systems except the exclusive state fund. Of the various forms of compensation insurance, statistics show the following expensive ratios to premium: Stock companies, 35 to 40 per cent; mutual companies, 15 to 20 per cent; competitive state funds, 6 to 15 per cent; exclusive (monopolistic) state funds, such as the Industrial Accident Commission recommends, 3 to 8 per cent.

TEXTILE STRIKERS SCORE AGAIN.

Following a settlement with the Botany Worsted Mills, textile strikers of Passaic, N. J., scored their fourth victory by securing a settlement with the Dundee Textile Company. The Passaic Worsted Spinning Company was the first to sign, on November 11th. Botany Worsted and its subsidiary, Garfield Worsted, followed on December 13th.

The Dundee settlement is similar to the other adjustments—right of workers to organize, collective bargaining, arbitration and no discrimination.

The Botany mills, which include the Garfield Worsted and the Botany Worsted, employ 6500 workers in normal times.

The Botany workers precipitated the strike last January when they refused to accept a 10 per cent wage reduction. The other mills took similar action.

Other mills that have not settled are the Forstmann & Huffman, the Gera, the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi and the New Jersey Worsted.

JOHN FAHY PASSES ON.

John Fahy, one of the founders of the United Mine Workers of America, died suddenly in Columbus, Ohio. He was 62 years old. He was president of District No. 9, and later served as statistician for the international organization.

First Man—"What kind of leather makes the best shoes?"

Second Man—"I don't know, but banana skins make the best slippers."—Iowa Green Gander.

ORGANIZERS, GOOD AND BAD.

"Organization" is in the air lately. The American Federation of Labor convention launched an ambitious organization campaign among automobile workers. Strikes, with their attendant union membership drives, are thick as spatters throughout the country. Good organizers are at a premium in the labor field.

Who makes a good organizer? What marks a bad one?

Students at Brookwood Labor College were asked these questions in their course on social psychology. Their answers, given from personal experience, provide useful and enlightening information. From time to time, brief extracts will be printed in the Labor Clarion. The first one follows:

The most successful organizer I ever met was a young man about 30 years old, good looking, of dark complexion, slender and about five feet 10 inches in height. His manner was pleasant. He was not aggressive, yet he made his personality felt, and both his friends and his enemies respected his opinions.

His manner toward each one in the group was that of a personal friend. He thus inspired more work than might otherwise have been accomplished, although the group was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of building up the union.

Most important of all, he was always on the job. During the campaign, he could be found around the shops, chatting with "strategic" workers, distributing leaflets and encouraging the organization committee. His plans were made on a big scale—large demonstrations in a shop, wholesale distribution of circulars, special publicity in the labor press. By setting a good example of hard work, he was able to build up an organization committee which would do almost anything he asked, and in seven months they were able to call a successful general strike.

Criticism Resented.

None of us is perfect, and this organizer had the unfortunate fault of resenting criticism. He considered the union "my union," and wanted to assume all responsibility. His convincing manner and efficient administration, however, overcame the feeling of some members that he wanted all the credit for the good work done, and he left the union at the end of five years as the friend of nearly every member. They even paid \$2 apiece to attend a farewell banquet and wish him Godspeed!

* * *

One of the worst organizers I ever knew also happened to be good-looking, dark complexioned, slender and of medium height. He too was pleasant mannered and always ready to listen to what you had to say.

The Lazy Organizer.

He was good as far as he went. He had worked in his industry for some time and understood the mechanics of the trade. He could make an interesting speech or write a good circular. Here he seemed to think his duties ended. He was one of these "desk" organizers—always to be found in his office, which, in this case, was a dingy little room in the back of a meeting hall.

It wasn't that he neglected his work in the office; you could almost always find him there, but I think he was too lazy to get out in the field and make a personal appeal to the workers. Instead he would say to the group of active members:

"Bring the workers to me and I'll do the rest."

Perhaps that is why he left the organization after six months, saying that the workers in that particular industry and place were "not organizable," and the national union was only wasting time and money attempting the impossible.

LEWIS RE-ELECTED.

Returns from locals in all sections of the county indicate that John L. Lewis, president; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, and other officials of the United Mine Workers, have been re-elected by sweeping majorities.

Eliminate negligence and indifference and nothing can retard progress of the labor movement behind the banner of the union label.

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor
Corner Ellis Street

Clever-Up Your Appearance

—with a smart new Lundstrom or Stetson felt.
If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

"Lundstrom"

HAT COMPANY

72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.
1120 Market St. 167 Powell St.
1435 Broadway, Oakland
1205 Broadway, Oakland
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

UNION MADE SINCE 1884

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

FASTER PROGRESS

When you have some definite goal for saving, you are eager to reach it and you go faster. Ask for a copy of our "Ambition Bond." It will help you set a goal, and speed your progress.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

Our GREAT SALE

TWICE-YEARLY

Starts Monday, January Third

They Are All New Styles! Absolutely new! There isn't an obsolete style among them. Business has been so good with us during the past six weeks that we had to go to the foremost factories and buy **New Lines, New Styles**, in order to hold this great Twice-Yearly Shoe Sale for men, women and children.

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.
B. KATSCHINSKI

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO
525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Angus Nicholson of the stationary engineers, J. F. Armstrong of the marine engineers, Mathew Brady of the butchers, Joseph Moore of the laborers, F. L. Sullivan of the dredgers, James A. Reel of the machinists.

There was no meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night owing to the fact that it fell on Christmas Eve, and there will be no meeting this Friday night because of the fact that it will be New Year's Eve. The executive committee, however, will meet as usual on Monday night next, provided there are any matters to come before it.

For the first time since the opening of the Labor Temple twelve years ago, the building was completely closed on Christmas Day. No meetings were held and even the Assembly room was closed. Whether this will become a settled policy has not as yet been determined. This trial was in the nature of an experiment and the result will be determined by the board of directors at a future meeting.

For the first time in a number of years the Molders' Union held a special meeting in the Labor Temple last Sunday. The organization meets once a week, and it is not often that it finds it necessary to call a special meeting of the organization to handle emergency business.

The Upholsterers' Union is still vigorously carrying on its fight against non-union establishments and reports that satisfactory progress is being made. There are now but a few men out on strike and it is expected that shortly the entire membership will be employed.

Fifteen theatrical acts will be given at the sixth annual ball of Butchers' Union No. 115 in Exposition Auditorium, January 22nd. The vaudeville acts will be directed by Maude Amber, San Francisco's old comic opera sweetheart, as a member

of the team of Amber and Blake. She also was with Kolb and Dill. Two halls—Polk and Larkin—have been engaged in addition to the main auditorium. Dancing will start at 9:15 p.m. and will continue until 1 a.m. Joseph Y. Henderson has been elected chairman of the committee in charge of the event and M. S. Maxwell is secretary. Other members of the committee are George Knorr, John Oliver, Robert Costello, Frank Granucci, Frank Flohr, John Hannigan, John Boss, Frank Brady, J. Beckel, R. Brugge, Charles Killpack, Ben Ossivald, Henry Bergenardt, Fred Spaelti, George Richardson, Charles Kloos, Charles Krane, H. Geary, Joe Bleanedale, George Schade and A. Oliver.

Caring for the homeless, jobless single man—putting a temporary roof over his head and providing him with food until he gets on his feet—was one of the big tasks of the Community Chest in 1926, it was developed as the year's "inventory" was undertaken preparatory to the annual campaign for funds from January 31st to February 10th. Altogether 23,358 of these men, generally transients who might otherwise be reduced to begging on the streets, were provided for by the Community Chest in one way or another. They ate 131,402 free meals and occupied 16,939 free beds.

Help the striking cloakmakers in New York City save their industry from drifting back to the sweat shops and cellars by attending the benefit concert to be held at Scottish Rite Auditorium, Friday, January 7, 1927. This is your one and only chance to hear such a remarkable group of artists at the price of 50 cents and \$1.00. Those announced on the program are Max Dolin, Madame Clavadia Novikoff, who will sing Russian gypsy songs in costume; Sam Rodetsky and Prof. Joseph George Jacobson, pianists; Gregorio Artieda, Spanish tenor; Dmitri Kuvshinoff and Russian orchestra and other eminent artists.

BY THE WAY.

How did the United States Steel Corporation get the tremendous surplus that enabled it to declare a \$200,000,000 stock dividend the other day? This is a question that has hardly been touched upon in all that has been printed about the big Steel melon, which made stock prices soar and brought shouts of joy from Wall Street. Labor men know that one of the biggest factors in the creation of Steel's fat surplus was the ruthless exploitation of non-union labor. Out of the poorly paid toil of thousands and thousands of men, who worked unhuman hours at hard and dangerous tasks, Steel built up the surplus, which it now in effect capitalizes by the declaration of a 40 per cent stock dividend. Exploitation of labor as a leading factor in Steel's profits is a point that Steel doesn't like to have mentioned. It is a point, however, that the public should not be permitted to overlook or forget. Trade unionists can help to see that the public doesn't overlook it by bringing out the facts at every opportunity.

* * *

A man's life, it seems, is as long as the sight of his eye. It is directly relative to the size of the world in which he lives it. Time was when this world was limited to the visible, to what could be taken in by the eye on its own. Not now. The telescope came and extended the world farther and farther into the sky, measuring off billions of billions of additional miles of elbow room in that direction. The microscope came and measured off figurative billions and billions of additional miles in the other direction. Out in the newly discovered reaches of the upper world, the world of gigantic forces, the telescope-aided eye learned hundreds and hundreds of things that helped to make the life of a man a little easier and a little longer. Out in the new reaches of the lower world, the eye first found horrors and then safety. It discovered billions of billions of unseen, infinitesimal but deadly enemies, and discovery was but the first step toward conquering them. With all this the life of man was stretched out from 20 to 58 years. Now comes Dr. Mayo to announce the ultra-microscope, which will stretch out the average life to 70 or more. There will be additional billions of billions of hitherto unseen enemies, of course, enemies so small that even the microscope could not reveal them. This will be additional horror, but eventually additional security, for seeing the enemies will be the first step in conquering them. This should be an especial lesson for the apostles of all creeds of all kinds of suppression. Nothing is terrible once it is dragged out in the open and into the light. It is the hidden things, the things covered up, that do the damage.

COOLING ENGINE.

Allowing the motor to run slowly for a while after your car has made a long pull, according to the California State Automobile Association, cools the engine because the fan pulls air through the radiator.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN